political and economic condition—where it is favourable they incline to Conservatism.

With the ultra-nationalists, solely intent on the power of their own State and indifferent to the interests of others, the Jews are suspect because of their pacifist tendencies. The fact of their being scattered throughout the world is bound to make them less intensely "nationalist" in outlook, for so long as any affinity, however weak, subsists between them, an attack against any one country, as it affects its Jews, must to some extent be felt by them all. It is therefore logical that they should be interested in the peaceful settlement of conflicts between nations, work for an understanding between them, and try to bring the interests of particular nations into harmony with the general interests of mankind. This desire is counted against the Jews wherever all interests are subordinated to the "will to power" of the State.

Another reason for anti-Semitism exists where Jews have migrated from a backward to a highly civilized country. Till the end of the nineteenth century anti-Semitism was practically unknown in the United States, because the immigrant German Jews were not very numerous and were equal in culture to the Americans. It only arose when large numbers of Jews began to arrive from Eastern Europe—they seemed much inferior to the Americans,

at least in appearance. The Americans feared that these immigrants, as also the non-Jewish immigrants from Eastern and Southern Europe, would lower the cultural level of the American people, and therefore tried to limit their immigration while interfering as little as possible with that from Northern Europe. Moreover, there was the fear that the "new immigration", accustomed to a lower standard of living, would depress wages. Similarly Jewish immigration from Eastern Europe has certainly, during the last decades, contributed to the growth of anti-Semitism in Germany. The Jews who had been long resident in Germany had become assimilated